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Established 1887

Austria	1 S.	Lebanon	10 P.
Belgium	12 D.	Norway	150 Dr.
Denmark	2 D.K.	Netherlands	1 Pkr.
Eire (inc. res.)	9 F.	Portugal	2 N.Kr.
France	14 Fr.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	10 D.	Spain	18 Pesos
Great Britain	8 P.	Greece	1.75 S.Kr.
Greece	10 Drs.	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 1.50	Iraq	1.20 D.
Ireland	Rs. 1.50	Iran	1.20 D.
Italy	1.50	U.S. Military	50 D.
Japan	380 Yen	Yugoslavia	6 D.
Israel	1 L.25		

FBI Chief 48 Years

J. Edgar Hoover, 77, Dies at Home



J. Edgar Hoover

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—J. Edgar Hoover, 77, who built the FBI into one of the world's most renowned crime-fighting organizations, died during the night in his bedroom.

Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst announced that the legendary director of the FBI for 48 years was found dead by his maid at 8:30 a.m. EDT. FBI aides said he was found beside the bed when the maid came to prepare breakfast. Mr. Hoover was a bachelor.

Dr. James I. Luke, Washington's medical examiner, said Mr. Hoover died of "hypertensive cardiovascular disease," commonly known as high blood pressure. He also said Mr. Hoover had been suffering from heart condition for some time, but refused to discuss details.

FBI aides said Mr. Hoover had dinner at the home of his second-in-command, Clyde Tolson, at the latter's home last night. He left for his own home about 11 p.m.

Both houses of Congress passed a resolution providing

that the body of Mr. Hoover lie in state in the Capitol Rotunda. There was no immediate indication of a successor to Mr. Hoover, who almost single-handedly dominated the FBI since its inception.

Because of his personal prestige, Mr. Hoover had remained in his post beyond the mandatory retirement age of 70 at the personal decision of President Nixon and his predecessor, Lyndon B. Johnson, despite mounting criticism that surrounded the agency.

Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White, a former deputy attorney general, has figured in past speculation as a possible successor. More recently, John E. Ingalls, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, has been mentioned, along with Myles Ambrose, former customs commissioner, who was selected by Mr. Nixon as a special assistant and assistant attorney general in charge of narcotics enforcement.

Associate director Tolson, 72, a lifelong friend of Mr. Hoover's, will serve as acting FBI director. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Brandt-Barzel Talks Set Today

Compromise Sought on Bonn Pacts

By David Binder

BONN, May 2 (NYT)—After a turbulent week of going before a West German public on vision, the deadlocked government coalition and opposition went into the scenes today to try working out a compromise leading to parliamentary ratification of Bonn's controversial treaties with the Soviet Union and East Germany.

The expectation in both the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition led by Chancellor Willy Brandt and the opposition conservative camp led by Kofi Barzel was approval in the meeting of the Eastern treaties after a slight delay—probably sometime next week.

Mr. Brandt has conferred with Mr. Barzel for more than six hours since their two parliamentary groupings in the Lower House on Friday. They are to meet in a coalition-opposition unit conference tomorrow morning.

The questions still under discussion are the "when and how" of a possible compromise. Chancellor Brandt told his own Social Democratic Bundestag mates he would like to start the ratification procedure in the lower House on Friday—two weeks later than scheduled.

Both he and Mr. Barzel are risking on "declarations" prolonging the basis for a "joint solution" of all three party uprisings in the Bundestag on a meeting of the 1970 good-will treaties with Moscow and Warsaw for the future of the divided German nation.

The chancellor is said to be concerned that the proposed joint solution do nothing to water down the treaties to the point where they become worthless for non-European Communist neighbors.

Mr. Barzel was described by a knowledgeable source as in the process of seeking common ground between a group of Christian Democratic Union deputies who want him "simply to sweep over Brandt in the compromise and another group of

Commons Adopts
'Guillotine' Rule
in EEC Debate

LONDON, May 2 (Reuters)—The British government tonight voted by a narrow 11-vote majority, 304 to 293, its "guillotine" motion in Parliament to debate on Common Market legislation.

The success virtually insured that the European communities will be on the statute book late summer as intended by the Minister Edward Heath.

Spain is the only country the Secretary of State is visiting that is not a member of the North Atlantic Alliance. He is expected to return to Washington toward the end of next week.

Apart from bilateral topics, Mr. Rogers is expected to give his European colleagues a fuller account of progress at the strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The White House last night sounded the most encouraging note yet that an agreement might soon be signed. It said that on

until President Nixon names a successor. Mr. Tolson underwent heart surgery 10 years ago and has been in failing health although he continues working every day.

But whoever takes Mr. Hoover's place will not wield the immense personal authority he exercised over the agency, in Congress, in government and on every President since Calvin Coolidge.

Mr. Hoover took over the FBI on May 14, 1924, when it was a politics-ridden organization.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

North Vietnamese Advancing Toward Hué From Quang Tri

U.S. Officer Says Attack Is Imminent

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, May 2—North Vietnamese troops were reported today to be advancing southward on Hué, the ancient imperial capital, after their capture yesterday of Quang Tri.

A senior U.S. officer in the northernmost military region called Quang Tri a "major defeat" that "cannot be papered over as a strategic withdrawal or anything else."

He said that enemy moves against Hué, 32 miles south of the lost provincial capital, could come at any time. A North Vietnamese broadcast said that Thua Phien Province, of which Hué is the capital, was doomed.

A U.S. officer said a major problem was the probability that enemy troops and agents would infiltrate toward Hué by mingling with refugees and South Vietnamese troops who continue to pour south from Quang Tri. About 600 suspected Viet Cong agents were captured in the last two days in Hué, officials said.

Five Carriers Active

One hope that Hué could be held lay in U.S. air power. For the first time in the war, five aircraft carriers were in operation, with the arrival of the Midway.

U.S. fighter-bombers flew 849 strikes in South Vietnam, two-thirds of them in the northern provinces. B-52 bombers carried out 75 strikes, some of them west of Hué.

The enemy conquered Quang Tri Province in the 33rd day of its offensive by moving in tanks, long-range artillery and advanced anti-aircraft guns to combat allied air power, and a new threat was reported today.

Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Bowen, senior U.S. adviser in the north, said a heat-seeking missile fired from a hand-held launcher had shot down a U.S. helicopter southeast of Quang Tri. The four crewmen, a U.S. adviser and two South Vietnamese were killed.

There was no accurate count of South Vietnamese losses in the fall of Quang Tri, the worst reverse yet for government forces in the current offensive. U.S. officers called the losses considerable, both in casualties and equipment.

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East Germans Move to End All Capitalism

Enact Reform Plan Banning Private Firms

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, May 3 (UPI).—The East German government announced a far-reaching reform program last week to improve the lot of the old and the economically weak, the working man and the working mother.

It also intensified its drive to wipe out remaining privately owned enterprises and to cut the income of professional men and performing artists.

One year after he took power last May, Erich Honecker, the Communist party chief, has made it clear he is moving the country still further in the direction of an egalitarian welfare state.

By May 15 all 3,500 remaining private firms and the 5,000 semi-private concerns with partial state ownership must sell out completely to the government.

Officials also disclosed that top salaries, earned by scientists, businessmen or artists, will be cut as of July and are not to exceed 2,000 marks a month (just under \$700) for any individual.

The move was seen as an attempt to close the gap with the average worker's income of 750 marks.

The reform program, for which the East German regime earmarked 8 billion marks (\$2.5 billion) through 1975, was unanimously adopted by the East German party, government and trade union federation at Mr. Honecker's personal insistence at a central committee session.

It raises pensions and social assistance for 3.4 million East Germans and lowers rents in modern flats for all families and individuals below the 2,000-mark income level.

The state announced it would pay out 600 million marks in child allowances and for the setting up of new homes by young married couples.

Working mothers with three or more children will be granted a 40-hour week instead of the present 45-hour working week from July on and will be given a minimum of 21 days annual vacation.

Mr. Honecker had already approved the granting of credits and free-of-charge plots to married workers with families who want to build their own homes in the suburbs. Previously private ownership of homes had been frowned upon.

Heath, Eyskens Want Brussels As EEC Center

LONDON, May 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath and Belgium's Premier Gaston Eyskens agreed in daylong talks today that the political headquarters of an enlarged European Economic Community should be in Brussels despite French insistence that it be in Paris.

Mr. Heath until today had declined to commit Britain publicly in favor of basing the EEC's political secretariat in Brussels.

In talks about an agenda for the 10-nation EEC summit to be held in Paris Oct. 19, Mr. Heath and Mr. Eyskens agreed that:

• The conference should decide on measures to achieve full economic and monetary union within EEC by 1980.

• It should set guidelines to permit EEC member nations to develop their poorer regions.

• The 10 nations should aid and cooperate with Africa, Asia and Latin America, and should develop more liberal trading and political relations with the United States, Japan and the Communist nations.

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United Press International
IRISH ARMS—Part of a large supply of arms that was uncovered in Belfast on Monday by British troops.

Protestants' Gangs in Belfast Heed Leaders, Curb Violence

BELFAST, May 2 (AP).—Muslim Protestant leaders announced today that they had ordered their teen-age followers to halt their night-time rampages in Catholic districts of Belfast.

Curbing the Tartan gangs of teen-age Protestants last night gave the provincial capitals one of its quietest nights in weeks, the Ulster Vanguard movement said. Vanguard, which claims 16,000 members, is headed by William Craig, a hard-line former Northern Ireland home affairs minister.

The group's officials said that they planned to arrange a meeting between police authorities and leaders of the Tartan gangs, named for the tartan scarves they wear as a symbol of Protestant ascendancy in Ulster.

The relative quiet elsewhere in Northern Ireland continued today although a man died in Strabane, County Donegal, when his car and an army vehicle collided. The death was not added to the tally of 317 slain in 21 months of provincial strife.

Minor shooting incidents broke out throughout the province but only one casualty was reported—a man hit in the leg during an exchange of fire between a British Army patrol and gunmen at Newry, near the border with the Irish Republic.

The subject of mutual and balanced force reductions by NATO and Warsaw Pact states is a topic that Mr. Nixon wants to discuss when he goes to Moscow.

Three shots were fired at army engineers working on a road at

Rogers Starts 8-Nation Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

will probably talk about include East-West relations generally and the prospects for negotiations between the Eastern and Western blocs on troop cuts in Europe.

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However, it has been stressed here that he will not be negotiating, only discussing.

Talking to newsmen before he took off from Andrews Air Force Base, Mr. Rogers said South Vietnamese forces had been expected to lose some provincial capitals, "but we are encouraged by the courageous fighting of the South Vietnamese."

He said he and President Nixon had predicted the loss of some South Vietnamese provincial capitals, of which Quang Tri has been the first.

The secretary of state said he does not expect to meet with North Vietnamese negotiator Le Duc Tho when he is in Paris, though he will be seeing the U.S. envoy at the Paris peace talks, Ambassador William Porter.

Asked whether what happens in Vietnam will affect other items in the primary there, opposed by an uncommitted slate to include substantial McGovern strength.

Sen. McGovern flew to New York today to receive the endorsement of Howard Samuels, president of the New York City Off-Track Betting Corp., who sought the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York two years ago.

Sen. McGovern said he made the flight from Cleveland because "election day is the day when the only thing a candidate can do is pray."

He told a news conference he thought Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts might eventually endorse him. But he said Sen. Kennedy "has his own timetable."

"The beer was quite good," he added.

The party—three British Royal Navy chief petty officers, their wives and two children—sailed for Lanlao, an outlying British island, on Sunday morning.

They strayed about a mile into Communist waters and were taken in tow by a Chinese junk to the island of Wai Ling Ting and held until they were told this morning that they could go home.

Petty Officer Giblett said the Chinese were "very courteous, very friendly. They tried to keep us at ease all the time."

General Back in Jail

ATHENS, May 2 (UPI).—A 70-year-old retired general, sentenced to an eight-year prison term for resistance activities and then released because of poor health, went back to jail today after a court said his health had improved.

The sentence of Gen. George Iordanidis, convicted of sedition and bomb handling two years ago, was interrupted last November because imprisonment threatened his life.

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Poll Mixups Mar Vote in Ohio Primary

Contests Also in Indiana and Alabama

(Continued from Page 1) ly sensitive" because Sen. Humphrey held a private meeting with the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections.

Some 400,000 voters, 300,000 of them Democrats, were expected to vote in the populous county.

Sen. Humphrey had asked state officials to extend the hours and went to court when that didn't work. He said late poll openings, voting machine jams and other snags had the effect of discouraging Democrats who sought to vote early in the day.

Mr. McAlister said: "It is evident that deliberate pattern of tampering with the Ohio election has emerged in Cuyahoga County where at least 100 polling places were kept locked for at least two hours after the official opening time."

He also charged that a number of polling places didn't have enough voting machines to handle the lines of voters.

Sen. Humphrey said many of the problem districts had big working class and black populations. "These are areas in which I have a very distinct interest," he said.

Just Unbelievable!

"It is unbelievable, just unbelievable," said Sen. Humphrey. "I am pretty damned mad about it."

While there was no presidential preference poll in Ohio, the names of the presidential candidates were on the ballot stop their delegate slate. Thirty-eight were chosen on a statewide basis; the rest were apportioned among the 23 congressional districts.

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Humphrey were the chief contenders in Ohio, where five candidates entered delegate slate.

Ironically, it was a state in which Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, once had hoped to virtually clinch the nomination, with the aid of Gov. John J. Gilligan and an array of big-name supporters. Instead, Sen. Muskie didn't even make it to Ohio as an active campaigner. He quit the primary campaign last Thursday, while remaining a candidate, setting off a scramble for his left-over backing.

Jackson and McCarthy

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington spent nearly three weeks stumping Ohio for votes for his delegates. Former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota had a full slate.

Indiana's primary was a presidential preference poll, binding the 76-vote delegation on the first ballot at the national convention. Nineteen of them went to the statewide winner, the balance were assigned on a congressional district basis.

Sen. Muskie was on the ballot there, too, but he quit the Indiana campaign even before announcing his withdrawal from the primary competition.

In Alabama, 28 special districts were created for the Democratic delegate election, in which Gov. Wallace sought to capture a majority to insure control of the 37-vote delegation from his home state. His Democratic foes held a slate of opponents.

Senate Nominees Chosen

In addition, both Alabama parties chose Senate nominees. Sen. John J. Sparkman sought Democratic renomination against six opponents. There were four Republican candidates, including former Postmaster General William M. Blount.

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• Enemy forces attacked landing zone English, the last major government stronghold in Binh Phuoc Province.

• In the Central Highlands, South Vietnamese forces continued to draw back closer to the threatened provincial capital of Kontum city, abandoning Fire Base Lima, six miles north. The base has been under heavy pressure.

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Gallup Poll**Kennedy, Humphrey Equal In Support Against Nixon**

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., May 2.—With the confused picture presented by the primaries to date, political observers have suggested that Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts may emerge from the Miami convention as the Democratic party's compromise candidate.

Sen. Kennedy at this time, wins no greater support among the nation's voters in trial heats against President Nixon than does either Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota or Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, two other possible Democratic nominees.

In the latest survey, conducted after the Wisconsin primary but before the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts primaries, Mr. Nixon received the vote of 48 percent of registered voters nationwide to 35 percent for Sen. Kennedy and

12 percent for Gov. George C. Wallace.

The vote given Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Muskie in trial heats is virtually a carbon copy of Sen. Kennedy's. In a late March survey, Mr. Nixon led Sen. Humphrey 46 to 35 percent; with 15 percent for Gov. Wallace, and led Sen. Muskie, 46 percent to 36 percent, with 14 percent for Gov. Wallace.

McGovern Weaker

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota does not fare quite so well as Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Humphrey or Sen. Muskie in trial heats at this time. One reason that he is less well-known to the voters in many states.

The latest survey shows Mr. Nixon winning the support of 45 percent of registered voters to 31 percent for Sen. McGovern and 15 percent for Gov. Wallace.

The Nixon-Kennedy-Wallace and the Nixon-McGovern-Wallace trial heats are based on personal interviews with 1,088 registered voters out of a sample of 1,478 adults interviewed April 15-16 in more than 300 localities across the nation. This question was asked:

Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate, and Edward Kennedy were the Democratic candidate, and George Wallace ran again as a third-party candidate, which would you like to see win?

Here are the latest results of the Nixon-Kennedy-Wallace trial heat showing a vote spread similar to that recorded in an early February survey:

Ken. Wal-		Un-		Nixon lace dec.	
%	%	%	%	%	%
April 15-16	46	36	12	6	
Feb. 4-7	47	39	9	5	

Here are the latest Nixon-McGovern-Wallace trial results, also showing little change since early February in the margin between the major party candidates:

Ken. Wal-		Un-		Nixon lace dec.	
%	%	%	%	%	%
April 15-16	46	31	15	8	
Feb. 4-7	49	34	11	6	

The trial heats reported today are one in a series of tests of candidate strength to be conducted between now and the conventions this summer to measure the preferences of the electorate.

About 40 professional gamblers and bookmakers allegedly made the payoffs to the "protection" man and an agenda.

Gold said the indictment resulted from an investigation that began in 1970 with undercover policemen assigned to infiltrate the ring.

About 40 professional gamblers and bookmakers allegedly made the payoffs to the "protection"

police to avoid arrest and confiscation of gambling proceeds.

Mr. Gold said all of the gamblers who reportedly had links to organized crime,

"Mr. McCarthy was asked whether Lt. Fletcher Hueston, whose death in a hotel was described as a suicide, was involved in the so-called conspiracy."

"All I can say is he was one of the subjects of our investigation," Mr. McCarthy replied.

He and Mr. Gold said that each patronized named in the indictment averaged about \$10,000 in payoffs annually, while superiors got about \$15,000 to \$20,000.

AMA Asks Curb On Experimental Test-Tube Babies

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—The American Medical Association has called for a moratorium on experiments that would seek to implant a "test-tube baby" into the womb of a woman.

The association, in an editorial in the current issue of its journal

said the ethical implications of this and other experiments in "genetic engineering"—including attempts to produce genetically identical copies of individuals—should be thoroughly explored before the work is applied to man.

The journal notes that attempts to make copies of humans do not seem imminent, but that "the same cannot be said for experiments with the test-tube baby."

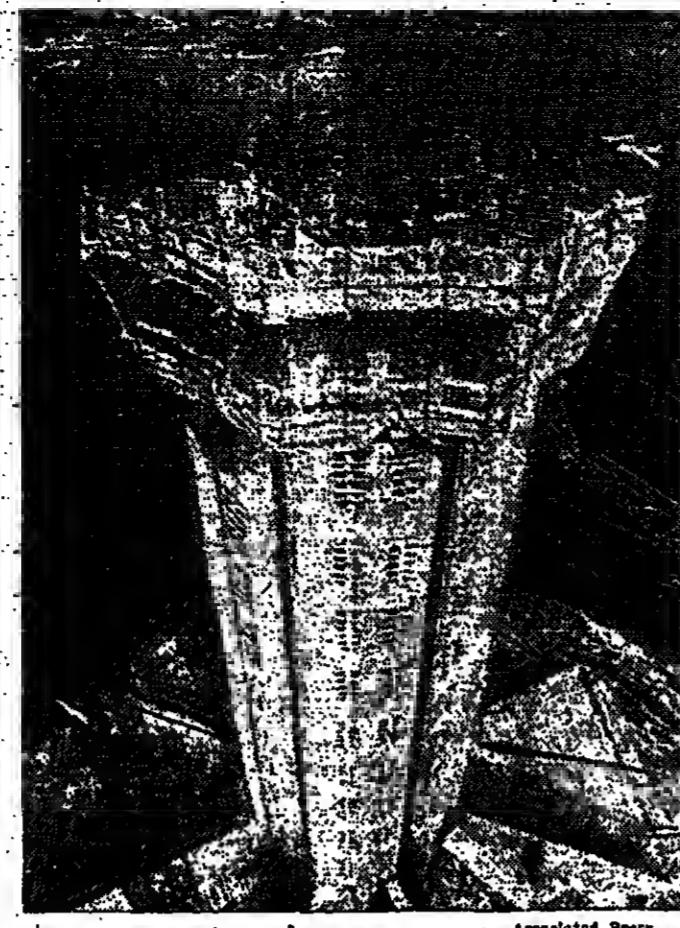
Researchers at Cambridge University, in England, Dr. Robert G. Edwards and Dr. Patrick C. Steptoe, have succeeded in fertilizing human eggs outside the body and growing the resulting embryo to the blastocyst stage, the stage when an embryo would normally become attached to the uterine wall.

Many problems remain before such an embryo could be implanted into the womb of a woman but most scientists do not consider them insolvable. The ethical nature of such an experiment has become the subject of intense debate, both in the United States and in England.

Tass Office Attacked

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—A smoke grenade set off this morning in the offices of the Soviet news agency Tass, apparently by a militant Jew, caused the evacuation of the second-floor of the National Press Building.

Shortly after the first alarms sounded, a man called United Press International to state, "A tear gas grenade was thrown into the offices of Tass Soviet news agency in retaliation of the beatings of Soviet Jews Saturday."

**Study Shows How Humans React to Pain****Age, Sex and Race Factors in Tolerance**

DALLAS, May 2 (UPI).—It is easier to hurt a woman than a man, the young tolerate pain better than older persons, and Orientals are not as stoic under pain as most Americans think.

These are the major findings of a study of how 41,119 persons reacted to pain. The study was released here yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

The study, conducted as a part of the medical examinations given to patients enrolled in a health plan in San Francisco and Oakland, showed "clear cut differences in pain tolerance according to age, sex and race."

Four doctors who presented the study used a \$200 machine that placed pressure on the patients' Achilles tendon, producing "deep pain."

In a finding that differs from all but one previous study on pain, the San Francisco group reported that the older a person gets, the less he can tolerate pain. For instance, the doctors said that men over 50 could stand two-thirds to three-fourths of the pain tolerated by men under 30.

Men withstand pain better than women did. In fact, 6 percent of the men tolerated as much pain as the machine could produce—50 pounds of pressure per square inch.

Even the oldest men withhold more pain than the youngest women. On average, men tolerated twice as much pain as women did.

Among the races—judged solely by skin color—whites tolerated pain better than either blacks or Orientals.

The discovery that Orientals have lower pain tolerance than white and blacks is a new finding as far as we could determine," the doctors reported.

"It is intriguing to speculate whether this deviation from the popular stereotype of the stoic Oriental can be ascribed primarily to biologic differences or to cultural factors such as minority status."

Election Overturned

A U.S. District Court judge here overturned yesterday the 1968 election of UMW President W. A. (Tony) Boyle, who was opposed by Yablonski in the voting.

Judge William Bryant agreed with the government's contention that the union used union money and facilities to conduct an irregularly-studied election weighted in Mr. Boyle's favor.

Judge Bryant instructed the Justice Department to submit next Monday an order detailing how a new election should be conducted under the supervision of the secretary of labor.

In a lengthy opinion following a six-month trial, Judge Bryant wrote that in order to find for the union, "the court would be forced to swim upstream against the tide of evidence too strong to resist."

Kenneth Yablonski said in Pittsburgh yesterday that the judge's nullification of the election convinced him that his father was slain because the union's leadership knew the vote would be thrown out and his father would win in a rerun.

"Stolen From Him"

"What the court said only confirms what my father said on the day after the so-called balloting were counted in 1968. He said the ballots were stolen from him and that he was going to contest the election and that there was no doubt in his mind that the courts would order a new election," declared a 26-year-old son, a lawyer.

"It should be understood that the charges in an indictment stem from secret grand-jury proceedings conducted solely by government counsel. At the trial in open court the full facts will be presented," GM stated.

"In New York, Reuters reported, Ford's general counsel, Wright Tisdale, said: 'The accusations in the indictment are not true and we shall defend ourselves vigorously.'

Special Dividend by GM
NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—General Motors announced after the close of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday that its directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents in addition to the customary quarterly payment of 85 cents. This marked the first special payout since a similar action in the second quarter of 1969. Recently, GM reported that its first-quarter profits were the highest for any three-month period.

Its stock closed yesterday at 76 7/8, down 1 1/2.

Algerian Wage Increase
ALGIERS, May 2 (UPI).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne announced today a 30 percent rise in the minimum guaranteed wage in Algeria, from 138 dinars (38 cents) to 173 dinars (36 cents) an hour.

Federal Aides Complain**Use of Foreign Psychiatrists In U.S. Hospitals Is Protested**

By Stuart Auerbach

DALLAS, May 2 (UPI).—Two able to pass the state licensing tests, but are able to practice medicine under special permits that allow them to work only in state institutions.

In New York and Ohio, for example, the doctors said, 40 percent of the doctors in state mental hospitals are unlicensed; in West Virginia 80 percent are unlicensed.

"Patients who cannot afford private psychiatric care," Dr. Torrey and Dr. Robert L. Taylor said at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association here.

Dr. Torrey is a special assistant to the director of the National Institute of Mental Health and Dr. Taylor is in the institute's psychiatry training branch.

The only American psychiatrists that one state mental health director had been able to recruit, Dr. Torrey and Dr. Taylor said, "turned out to be either alcoholics, drug addicts or otherwise seriously disturbed."

But the two federal officials said that foreign-trained psychiatrists were no substitute.

Culture Gap Exists

Many of them have had little or no psychiatric training in their foreign medical schools, they said, adding that these doctors often speak poor, if any, English, and have little understanding of American culture. They come to the United States for psychiatric training—called residency programs—but often spend all their time trying to treat patients instead of learning, Dr. Torrey and Dr. Taylor said.

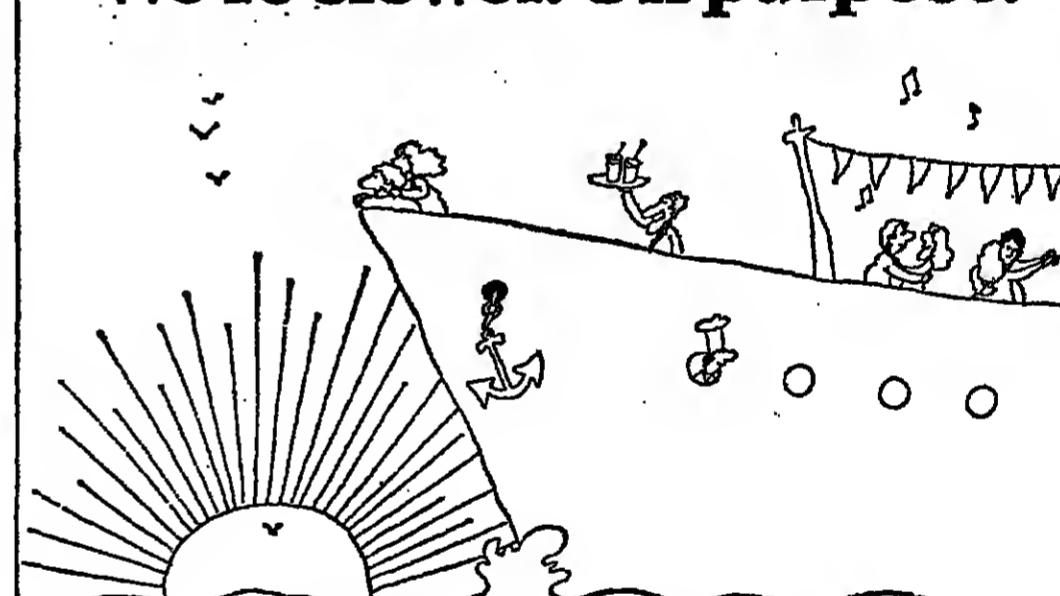
"Imagine the difficulty, for instance, of a psychiatric resident from Korea trying to assess the elemental problems of a drug-using American adolescent who is undergoing an existential crisis," Dr. Torrey and Dr. Taylor said.

They estimated that 24 percent—1,370 out of 4,440—psychiatric residencies in 1970 were filled by foreign medical graduates. Most of them come from medical schools in the Philippines, India, Korea and Cuba.

Also Serve Prisons

But worse than the foreign graduates taking part in residency programs, the doctors said, are the estimated total of 3,100 foreign-trained, unlicensed doctors who form the bulk of the staff of state mental hospitals, prison psychiatric wards and institutions for the mentally retarded in the United States.

Many of these doctors are un-

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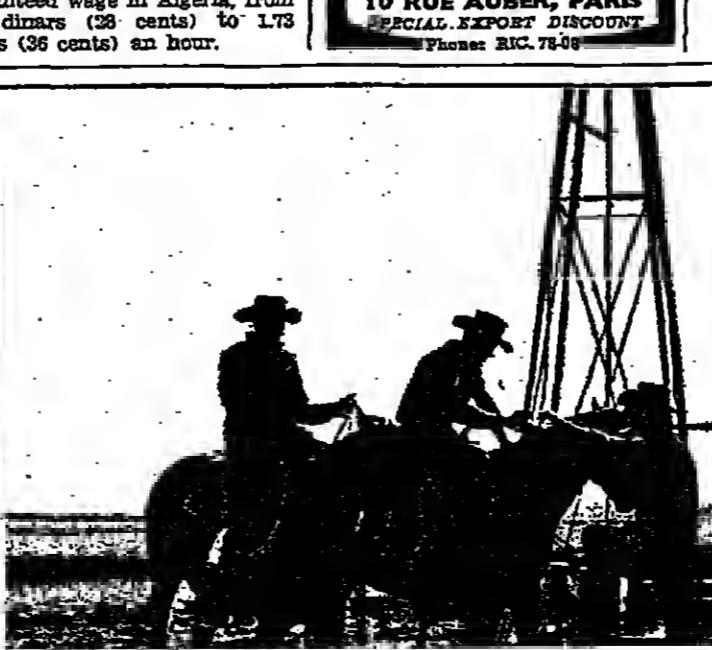
Le France from le Havre and Southampton on May 5 and 19; June 2, 16 and 30; July 13 and 28, calling at Bremerhaven on May 17, June 14, July 26.

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Treaty Urged On Protection Of Diplomats

**U.S. Classifies Harm
To Them With Piracy**

By Thomas J. Hamilton
GENEVA, May 3 (UPI)—A United States legal expert suggested today that anyone who murders, kidnaps, or inflicts "grievous bodily harm" on a foreign diplomat or visiting high government official be punished as an international criminal.

Richard D. Kearney, a Washington, D.C., lawyer on special assignment to the State Department, proposed an international agreement for the protection of diplomats in a "working paper" submitted to a United Nations body, the International Law Commission.

His proposal would also apply to an attempted attack on a representative of a foreign government, or any attempt to use such an attack to "extort anything of value" or affect governmental actions or decisions in any state.

Mr. Kearney, who was elected president of the commission at the start of its two-month session here, told a correspondent that his proposal would put all such actions in the same category as piracy.

Under international law a pirate can be punished by any country where he is found, no matter where the piracy took place. Mr. Kearney said his proposal would provide worldwide jurisdiction over those guilty of "serious felonies" against representatives of foreign governments.

U.S. Backing

Members of the International Law Commission serve in their individual capacities, but a U.S. spokesman said that Mr. Kearney's proposal had government backing.

Mr. Kearney, who has a State Department assignment for coordinating international law, said his proposal was intended to deal primarily with the kidnapping or murder of several European and American ambassadors in Latin America.

It would not apply to demonstrations against missions to the United Nations in New York, including protests against Soviet policy toward Jews, although some diplomats there had "close calls," Mr. Kearney said.

Existing Treaties

Although there are a number of international agreements for the protection of foreign diplomats, consuls and other government representatives, these leave the responsibility for punishment of attacks to the government whose territory they took place.

The "working paper," however, would authorize the government whose representative was attacked or any other government where the attacker was found, to prosecute him. It would permit the automatic extradition of the attacker in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Attacks on visiting chiefs of state, chiefs of government, officials of cabinet rank and their families could be prosecuted in the same way.

India Indicates It Plans A-Tests Underground

NEW DELHI, May 2 (AP)—Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram indicated today that India would conduct underground nuclear tests when it develops the technology but insisted that nuclear energy would be used only for peaceful purposes.

"Developments in the international situation do not warrant a change in our present policy, which is to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes," Mr. Ram told Parliament. Members interrupted him with applause.

But he said scientists from the Indian Atomic Energy Commission "are studying the technology to conduct underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes."

He did not speculate on when the tests might begin. India has refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it feels the treaty discriminates against countries without a nuclear capability.

Arab Vote Heavy On West Bank

BETHLEHEM, May 2 (UPI)—A heavy turnout of Arab voters took part today in the election of 12 municipal councils on the West Bank of the Jordan—the second and final stage of the first balloting permitted in Israeli-occupied territories. No major incidents were reported.

Military government spokesman refused comment on a Jerusalem Post report that the mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja' Arbi, was waiting until after the polling to press for self-determination in the territory.



Associated Press
FREE BUSES—Romans boarding buses yesterday in a test to see if free rush-hour public transportation would help to cut traffic congestion in the crowded capital.

Rome Gives Free Buses Another Tryout

ROME, May 2 (UPI)—Rome started a 43-day experiment in free bus travel today, hoping to persuade motorists to leave their cars at home. Motorists did not cooperate.

Traffic jams were as noisy and thick as ever. Traffic Commissioner Luigi Pallottini said he was considering even more drastic means of keeping private automobiles out of downtown Rome.

"The idea," he said, "is to make it so difficult for private automobiles that citizens use public transport."

The free bus plan will last until June 15, costing the city about 1.5 billion lire (\$2.8 million).

If it goes the way city officials want, Romans will leave their cars at home and thus ease the almost permanent traffic jams and reduce damage caused by the automobile to the architectural, artistic and natural beauties of Rome.

The free bus idea was tried at Christmas during a nine-day period, but results did not prove much. The city decided to try it again over a longer period.

Officials said there were several reasons that the first day was not a success. Romans are slow to change their habits; they do not like public transportation, and many of the cars in the city center today were persons return-

ing home from the May Day despite days of publicity and explanation.

Moreover, many Romans obviously did not know about the experiment. Bus company employees reported that thousands of passengers tried to pay fares all day and night. Romans and tourists must pay if they ride between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. and between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Calif. Professor Censured Over Genetics-of-Race Issue

By William Trombley

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 2.—A Sacramento State College sociology professor has been reprimanded because she invited Dr. William Shockley, a Nobel prize-winning physicist who believes that Negroes may be genetically inferior to whites, to speak on campus last fall.

The incident raises the question of whether views abhorrent to a majority of students and faculty can be heard on a college campus.

Teaching Opposed

The commission also recommended that Prof. Barnes not be permitted to teach the course this spring.

Acting on this advice, Sacramento State President Bernard L. Byink reprimanded Prof. Barnes for inviting Dr. Shockley and urged her to consider withdrawing from the class.

Similar requests were made by Harvey Reddick, vice-president for academic affairs, and by John Livingston, acting dean of the School of Arts and Sciences.

In each case, the sociologist recommended to resign from the class. She has taught it to 90 students this semester, so far without incident.

"I told them I wouldn't consider resigning," Prof. Barnes said. "They couldn't give me any professional reasons for doing it."

© Los Angeles Times

NATO Exercise Begins

ANKARA, May 2 (Reuters)—Nearly 300 aircraft and 80 warships from five NATO countries began an exercise code-named "Dawn Patrol '72" in the Eastern Mediterranean today.

Citing Racism, American Resigns Rhodes Award

OXFORD, England, May 3 (AP)—An American postgraduate student at Oxford University renounced his Rhodes scholarship today in protest at what he describes as "racial and sexual discrimination by the Rhodes Trust."

He is Grant Crandall, 24, from Yellow Springs, Ohio, who is in his second year reading politics.

The resignation is believed the first in the 70-year history of the Rhodes scholarships, now worth \$1,500 a year.

Mr. Crandall is one of a group of Rhodes scholars who have been campaigning for reform of the scheme as it applies to southern Africa.

"Despite their prestige the scholarships are really only a way of selecting and training a privileged few who will eventually wield power in their own societies," he said.

In a letter to the trustees he urged them to scrap the scholarship scheme in South Africa and Rhodesia, charging that racial discrimination was exercised by the selection board in those countries.

Salam Seem Forming New Lebanese Regime

BEIRUT, May 2 (AP)—Lebanon's Premier Saeb Salam today announced the resignation of his 18-month-old government following the election of a new 99-man parliament.

Mr. Salam said his resignation, which is a post-election formally, will be officially submitted to President Suleiman Franjieh tomorrow. Mr. Salam, 67, is expected to be asked to form the new government.

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The Prospects for SALT

It is not altogether clear whether the White House statement on the brightened prospects for early success in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was a progress report, an attempt to influence the discussions themselves or an effort to brighten the gloom that has been emanating from Vietnam. But it is not unreasonable to assume the first of these possibilities, since it is not only plausible but necessary, if the world is to escape at least some of the portentous perils of great-power rivalry.

Moreover, such an agreement could lead to extensions of arms limitations. It would also create an atmosphere in which diplomatic accords might be achieved.

It is plausible that there should be a good chance for a broad "offensive freeze" by the military establishments of the Soviet Union and the United States because it is in the interests of both countries that this should take place, and because it has been postponed hitherto by questions of definition and scope, rather than principle. Admittedly, these questions are important and knotty, and each nation will try to answer them in ways that would affect its own arms posture in an advantageous manner. But the semantics of such a dispute, and the realities that underly it, surely can give way before determination—and both governments have given evidence of that.

It is necessary, because an unchecked rivalry in the one field in which the two powers have very nearly a monopoly—that is, the ability to blast themselves and any other nation into nuclear destruction—represents the ultimate danger. Such rivalry is not only a heavy burden on the peoples of the two states directly involved,

and a constant stimulant to tensions, but it presents the ever-present threat that rivalry in other areas—in supplying arms to the fighting forces in Vietnam, for example, or the Middle East—could erupt into a major catastrophe. Merely checking the arms race, of course, would still leave ample stocks for mutual suicide. But an agreement on limitations of strategic arms implies at least the hint that they will never be used.

Moreover, such an agreement could lead to extensions of arms limitations. It would also create an atmosphere in which diplomatic accords might be achieved.

Not that either of these developments would follow necessarily. The United States and the Soviet Union have their own concepts about their own interests in various parts of the world and there is enough division among them to make meeting of minds difficult. In addition, neither are completely free agents when the interests and emotions of other people are involved; Hanoi and Saigon, Jerusalem and Cairo, hold to their own points of view, have won their own commitments from the larger powers, and possess to a degree their own veto over the acts of the powers—even if it is only blackmail by weakness.

Despite these significant qualifications, Moscow and Washington can do much to ameliorate the bitter struggles in the world, once they come to recognize and to proclaim that it is to their own advantage to do so. And in that lies the promise implicit in a successful conclusion of the SALT negotiations.



'Where's That Of Flag That We're Rallyin' Round This Time?'

A Sadness in the Family

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME.—The saddest aspect of Italy's current election campaign, which ends with a critical vote on Sunday, is the pattern of violence and organized terrorism on its fringes of extremism, particularly that of the revolutionary left.

This is especially tragic because it can have no serious influence on the outcome and because the left-wing youngsters chiefly involved are in fact working against their own interests by encouraging a reactionary backlash and adding strength to the small but growing neo-fascist movement.

Almost certainly the balloting will demonstrate once more that almost two-thirds of the electorate backs a center-dominated coalition which, after much bickering, will again be led by the stodgy Christian Democrats while the main opposition continues to be the sclerotic if massive Communist party.

Prosperous Families

The youthful extremists, numbers of whom come from prosperous and cultivated families, are therefore expending blood and dreams on a chimera employing the Italian personal trait of individualism fruitlessly against the Italian national trait of lassitude.

Yet many a family has been driven by this phenomenon and few more unhappily than that of Luigi Barzini, the brilliant author, journalist, and Liberal party politician. Barzini's two sons are deeply committed to "worker's power," one of the most violent of the "Gruppuscoli," as the revolutionary factions are known, and one of the youngsters is in a Sicilian prison, charged with distributing incendiary pamphlets.

Barzini's step-son, an earlier marriage, Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, a blazingly successful publisher famed for issuing the first edition in any language of Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago," was passionately committed to the terrorist left. He was killed in a mysterious explosion this spring, apparently while preparing to blow up power pylons near Milan.

In a deeply moving reflection, Barzini—a political conservative—recalls: "I myself was a rebel against the Italian academic, bourgeois, provincial habits." And yet, he adds: "Perhaps we could not understand each other because we were utterly different."

"He was that kind of man who is common in Italy and who is able to go from an extremist movement [Fascism] to the opposite [Communism] provided he is illiberal and mythological, without stopping at the stage of the ideas (maybe boring and too serious because they don't promise any miracles but only talk) of the bourgeoisie revolution, of freedom laboriously conquered and defended every day, allowing problems to be faced and gradually

solved, tolerating—or rather extracting and using—what is valid in dissident and heretical movements."

After Feltrinelli joined the Communists, Barzini observed: "That he would have abandoned the party as soon as he would have felt its discipline, its control, its constraints, and as soon as he would have noticed that it was not an organization of terrorists and dynamos, spreading the corpses of foes in the streets at night, but a vast, cautious, and erudite movement treasuring 50 years of defeats in every country and determined to win while avoiding a catastrophic civil war (for Italy's sake and for its own sake)."

Was clear to anyone who knew him...
His Sacrifice

"It is not important to know if Giangi died as the victim of a secret plot or because he made an error in charging electricity into the dynamite. The secret plot is always a fascinating explanation for the right-wing or the left-wing political fans....

Meanwhile, amid its weeping mothers and puzzled fathers, Italy will almost certainly vote to continue the kind of inept, confused, moderate coalition government that, with much bewilderment, has been creeping for a quarter of a century—creeping slowly and hesitantly forward.

Mr. Nixon's Speech

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—President Nixon's admirable speech nevertheless leaves us with the difficulties that crawl through the text, haunting the reader.

He began, as usual, by describing the scale on which the United States has withdrawn its soldiers. Ninety-five percent of the fighting men who were there when Mr. Nixon took office are now gone. Instead, the South Vietnamese are carrying the full military load on the ground. And it is a very considerable load. Their losses last week were the highest of the entire war. At 4,000 dead and wounded you would need to visualize 50,000 American casualties to get a comparable figure.

Now the idea of Vietnamization was that we would withdraw *parte passu* as the South Vietnamese built up their army. One American soldier out, one South Vietnamese soldier in. Or, in the more complicated equation, one fully trained efficient American soldier out, two half-trained South Vietnamese soldiers in.

But suddenly with the great spring offensive of North Vietnam, we discover that things are not that way at all. It may be, as the President has assured us, that we will win. But it is unquestionably the case that the enemy is getting away with the thing it would never have ventured during the period the United States Army was there. I mean:

full-blown, tank-led, open invasion by a dozen military divisions. They are doing to South Vietnam what we hoped and prayed they would try to do during the long years we were there, fighting an infiltrators' war. Instead we see that Vietnamization has not worked militarily.

Essential Air Strikes

And then the President said: "Our air strikes have been essential in... assisting the South Vietnamese at this juncture at any future juncture—at the crisis of, say, 1974, or 1976." There are no known plans to give the South Vietnamese an airforce that would permit it to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, in the absence of which there is no way for us to neutralize Hanoi and Haiphong as major launching bases for fresh attacks in the future. Therefore, 4) we most precisely cannot "now see the day when no more Americans will be involved" while simultaneously pledging that we "will never surrender our friends to Communist aggression."

As I write, the union has just

decided to pay up. The days of grace were running out and the court had issued an explanatory statement which goes to the heart of the problem: It insisted that the union must discipline its wildcat members. But that is just the trouble.

The unions in this country have very little power over their individual officers. Or rather—and the distinction is vital—the unions are deeply reluctant to use the powers they have, or to seek further powers.

Militants Act

And here the cumming of the government's legislation may be seen. It will ensure that the unions do the job of disciplining and controlling their members in a way they have not done and not seriously tried to do since the leadership of the biggest unions, a few years ago, passed into left-wing hands. If it doesn't work, then labor relations are going to end up in a state of unprecedented chaos.

Already militant stevedores from Liverpool are visiting other ports trying to whip up similar blocking action. And the leader of the mineworkers has publicly urged the fined union not to pay while its own leader has demanded that the Trades Union Congress should back him and his members necessary with the money to pay the fine.

And beyond a doubt, the plan for the most foolish remark of the entire imbroglio must go to Vic Feather, chief of the TUC, who said at the weekend that the unions only stood firm

against the Industrial Relations Act they could bring down the government and get a Labor administration pledged to its repeal. In fact, if Mr. Heath were to go in an election on this issue—whether the unions are to be above the law or to be brought within it—he would probably win with landslide. As I say, things will soon either get better or worse?

Bernard Levin

From London:

The fundamental nature of the choice itself is clear. It is: Are the trade unions going to defy the law or are they going to obey it?

LONDON.—Labor relations in this country are either going to get better or get worse. If that, as a prophecy, sounds a little like the same old, let me add: Labor relations in this country are shortly going to get very much better or a very great deal worse. If even that sounds as though I am hedging my bets, I will put it this way: Labor relations in this country are heading rapidly for the most almighty explosion in our history, after which they will either be irreversibly ruined or set on a base that could mean industrial harmony for the long-forseeable future.

The choice will be made by the trade union movement: The initiative is entirely with them. And although the choice is deliberately complicated by the fact that that phrase "the trade union movement" cannot be precisely defined (this, as we shall see, is one of the troubles), the fundamental nature of the choice itself is clear. It is: Are the trade unions going to defy the law or are they going to obey it?

The law in question is the Industrial Relations Act, passed by Mr. Heath's Conservative administration after Mr. Wilson's Labor government proposed a similar measure but eventually abandoned it in the face of resolute opposition by the unions, from which the bulk of the Labor party's income is derived. It is widely believed that this failure of nerve by the Labor government contributed heavily to their defeat at the polls in 1970.

The act has been invoked a number of times by employers (both employers and unions) and indeed individual workers can apply to the special court set up under the act for the enforcement of the law.

Meanwhile, amid its weeping mothers and puzzled fathers, Italy will almost certainly vote to continue the kind of inept, confused, moderate coalition government that, with much bewilderment, has been creeping for a quarter of a century—creeping slowly and hesitantly forward.

be won all over the world if we permit a successful aggression; that the North Vietnamese "cannot be allowed to win"; that "we will not be defeated and we will never surrender our friends to Communist aggression."

So 1) Vietnamization is already and palpably a partial failure, see above. 2) Our air support having proved essential to the South Vietnamese at this juncture at any future juncture—at the crisis of, say, 1974, or 1976. 3) There are no known plans to give the South Vietnamese an airforce that would permit it to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, in the absence of which there is no way for us to neutralize Hanoi and Haiphong as major launching bases for fresh attacks in the future. Therefore, 4) we most precisely cannot "now see the day when no more Americans will be involved" while simultaneously pledging that we "will never surrender our friends to Communist aggression."

And then the President said: "Our air strikes have been essential in... assisting the South Vietnamese at this juncture at any future juncture—at the crisis of, say, 1974, or 1976." There are no known plans to give the South Vietnamese an airforce that would permit it to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, in the absence of which there is no way for us to neutralize Hanoi and Haiphong as major launching bases for fresh attacks in the future. Therefore, 4) we most precisely cannot "now see the day when no more Americans will be involved" while simultaneously pledging that we "will never surrender our friends to Communist aggression."

As I write, the union has just decided to pay up. The days of grace were running out and the court had issued an explanatory statement which goes to the heart of the problem: It insisted that the union must discipline its wildcat members. But that is just the trouble.

The unions in this country have very little power over their individual officers. Or rather—and the distinction is vital—the unions are deeply reluctant to use the powers they have, or to seek further powers.

And beyond a doubt, the plan for the most foolish remark of the entire imbroglio must go to Vic Feather, chief of the TUC, who said at the weekend that the unions only stood firm

against the Industrial Relations Act they could bring down the government and get a Labor administration pledged to its repeal. In fact, if Mr. Heath were to go in an election on this issue—whether the unions are to be above the law or to be brought within it—he would probably win with landslide. As I say, things will soon either get better or worse?

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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International Opinion

Cynicism in Vietnam

Since taking office, President Nixon has reduced American ground troops in Vietnam from 54,000 to 68,000. A virtually complete withdrawal seems intended, whatever happens at the Paris peace talks. Despite this, Hanoi began an offensive which can only make withdrawal more difficult. Motivated partly by a desire to show their own independence, the North Vietnamese are once again playing a role in an American election.

It is a cynical operation. In one respect the Americans are equally cynical. Bombing Hanoi and Haiphong has no military value. This has been confirmed time and again in CIA and Pentagon studies. The purpose here again is largely politics. It is to show

International Opinion

Cynicism in Vietnam

the world, especially Moscow and Peking, that the United States, although withdrawing, is not emasculated.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Russia's 'Trump Card'

They [the Russians] attempt to use the situation created in Vietnam as a trump card in the various bargains with the aggressor, Nixon. The final aim of the Kremlin masters is to gain a foothold in Vietnam and in Indochina which would correspond to their grand strategic plan, which began in Afghanistan, India and East Pakistan, to encircle the Chinese People's Republic for the fight against socialist China and the smashing of the world revolution.

—From Zeri I Popullit (Tirana, Albania).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 3, 1877

PARIS.—Considerable activity continues to be shown in the Russian dockyards, though the Navy estimates of this year indicate a decrease of expenditure upon new construction. Nevertheless, two first-class battleships are to be laid down this year, one to be launched in 1883 and the other in early 1890. Also a dozen new high-speed torpedo boats using liquid fuel are to be constructed.

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1822

PARIS.—Miss Peggy Hopkins Joyce was very much disturbed yesterday over the mention of her name in connection with the suicide of Señor Errazuriz of the Chilean Legation in Brussels. She said: "I think it is positively brutal the way I have been brought into this case. I loved Señor Errazuriz madly and I feel terrible about this tragedy, but I don't want or need any lightning, it's a lie."

Letters

Buckley's Logic

As a former admirer of the eloquence of William F. Buckley Jr., I was amazed at the degenerate level of political logic to which he has deteriorated, as exemplified by his column, "The Pressure on Nixon by War Critics" (IHT, April 22-23).

Mr. Buckley, to my mind, has always been an outspoken advocate of the qualities of the U.S. Constitution; yet he appears to emulate the intolerance of that high government official toward those people who implement the guarantees of the First Amendment. Mr. Buckley's desire for war critics to "finally shut off" like Vesuvius is simply intolerable from such a respected source.

My derision of The New York Times lacks credibility. Mr. Buckley accuses the Times of being parochial, yet his contention that this "increase in U.S. prisoners, if it has any effect at all on the war, would tend to shorten, not lengthen it" is equally as dubious as the argument in the Times.

IRA E. HOFFMAN
Jerusalem

Slim on Strauss

The comparison of Franz Josef Strauss to Hitler, attributed to an unnamed German journalist, in David Binder's article on the government crisis (IHT, April 27) seems to me utterly inappropriate. I guess we've accomplished something for all the research and millions spent. After

all those guys came back to earth with a 245-pound collection of rocks.

ART CARLSON,
Fuengirola, Spain

Leftist Confesses

Elliott Johnson attacked (Letters, IHT, April 26) William F. Buckley Jr. because he questioned the impulses behind Scandinavian anti-Americanism. "One sometimes fantasizes that the Scandinavians have discovered some kind of sexual kick in criticizing the United States: a fetish of sorts that provides a kinky kind of stimulation," Mr. Buckley wrote.

As

When a Businessman Becomes an Artisan

By Hebe Dorsey

ANNES, May 2 (UPI)—When Jean-Michel opens his jewelry show here tomorrow, few people will know his name. Yet, until recently, Mr. Mahie (real name Jean-Marie Mazard) was one of the most powerful businessmen in France.

His former company, Primal, which makes maternity clothes, has 240 stores in France and branches abroad, including Baby-care in England. The firm's shares are traded at the Bourse. At one point, business was so big that Mr. Mazard had to open his own bank.

"But," as he said, "what does it mean to be No. 1? You're still a number, another employee."

Mr. Mazard chuckles if all and retired to become an artisan. Granted, he is probably the richest artisan in France. But still, every day, seven days a week, like any jeweler, he can be found in his workshop cutting, chiseling and hammering away.

Ten years ago, he bought lovely, rolling land near Valbonne, on the French Riviera. He commissioned Jacques Couelle (who built Castelarre and the Aga Khan's Costa Smeralda) to design a show place for his art collection.

Explanation

Sitting in his sunbaked living room, overlooking the pool, a Glastone on the window sill and a Louis XIV in back of him, Mr. Mazard explained why he pulled out of the business world.

"Business," he said, "is just another way of making money. The beginning were fun. It's exciting to have 10 shops and gamble all you have in order to get another 10. But when it gets to be 100 shops, then 200, all you've got is problems, balance sheets—and a heart attack."

Jean-Marie Mazard and his daughter-in-law Jaceline.

Hebe Dorsey

to have 10 shops and gamble all you have in order to get another 10. But when it gets to be 100 shops, then 200, all you've got is problems, balance sheets—and a heart attack."

Mr. Mazard is a solid man in his 60s, with a happy, watermelon smile on his round, Mimo face. He exudes a great tenderness and an infectious joie de vivre.

"I've always wanted to do something with my hands," he said. "I started by making gold sculpture as a hobby. Then I found out that people wore them as jewelry. So my sculptures became jewelry."

In his new venture, Mr. Mazard was considerably helped by his daughter-in-law, Jaceline, wife of his only son and mother of two children. Jaceline is a pretty, competent blonde who also has a passion for sculpture. The two have their work benches side by side and are a close creative unit.

"We first worked with 24-karat gold," Jaceline said. "But we discovered it was too soft. So now we use only 22-karat gold."



The Mahie jewelry has been described as "pure chips of solar joy." There is just about everything—cufflinks, bracelets, chains, pendants, earrings and handsome gold buttons that Mr. Mazard wears on his casual leather vest. Since everything is done by hand, each piece is unique.

Heavily influenced by Mr. Mazard's pre-Colombian art collection, the jewels are massive, rugged and almost masculine. Men often end up buying for themselves. David Suskind, for one, could not resist.

The Mahies never start with a theme. "We just do what we feel like doing." But they never fuss with complicated tools or intricate jewelry work. "We wouldn't know how to." The result is a naive, almost childlike simplicity. Many pieces have erotic overtones, all have strong, yet graceful lines.

The 200-piece exhibition will be on display at the gallery Présence de l'Art, 54 La Croisette, Cannes, to May 18.

Strangely enough, despite a successful show in Paris two years ago, Jean Mahie is much better pieces at one throw.



A gold scarf holder.

known in the United States, where he sells to Van Cleef and Arpels. Americans account for 75 percent of his business and include a lot of rich women who, more and more, prefer to leave their big rocks in the safe. Mrs. William Paley, for one, bought 38 Mahie pieces at one throw.

into a series of intimate dining areas on two floors.

Eleven artisans from Japan worked three months installing the paneling of precious Oriental wood, the room dividers, the ultra-modern ventilation system. The 15 cooks and 25 waitresses are here on special three-year work permits to be replaced by a second contingent at the end of that time.

College Graduate

The waitresses are all college graduates of impeccable family background. Four thousand applicants submitted photos and résumés; so great was the desire to have the chance of living in France. Mrs. Tsukamoto believed that manner was more important than experience and gave them a personal three-month course in the gracious art of serving. At work, the girls wear traditional kimonos of handwoven, raw silk. The color is an unobtrusive greige.

"Their costumes should never overshadow those of the guests," said Mrs. Tsukamoto, revealing another of the precepts that have made her such an esteemed hostess.

Business has been so overwhelming that, in a few weeks, another group of Madame Butterflies is due to arrive.

The ground floor of Jun is devoted to a series of teppanyaki, a large flat steel grill surrounded on three sides by a counter for the clients. The chef goes through an elaborate ballet of chopping meat, fish, and vegetables and giving them a fast grill before the customer. This section of the restaurant is mainly for the Occidental palate which quails at the idea of such traditional delicacies as marinated raw fish.

Downstairs there is a counter bar where boys in white aprons deftly dissect chickens into component bits which are speared onto thin bamboo sticks for grilling. The other downstairs rooms are devoted to the ultimate in Japanese haute cuisine beautifully presented in baskets, on trays, in stunning stoneware bowls and platters. Each dish is a subtle composition with a staggering attention to detail. A square of tofu (bean curd) which is the best I have ever tasted was decorated with an almost infinitesimal design in the form of a dragonfly, so fine it must have been applied with a tweezers. A Japanese businessman from the next table explained that the hairlines had been cut from green orange peel (probably under a microscope).

Mrs. Tsukamoto, in silk kimono, spotted a bit of spill on a counter, took a cloth and polished the wood to sparkling cleanliness, every inch the mistress of her house.

(Jun, 13 Rue Lincoln, Paris 8. Telephone: 235-49-27. Closed Sundays. Average prices, 20 to 65 francs.)

Arts Agenda

The ninth biennial international art festival of Monton, France, begins July 1 at the Palais des Expositions. The festival includes a Graham Sutherland retrospective covering the past 20 years which will be on view until Sept. 30, every day from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 4 to 7 p.m.

The Teatro de la Ciudad from Seville, in Paris for an engagement at the Théâtre des Nations last week, will present its flamenco-inspired dramatic study at the American Center on May 3 and 4, at 9 p.m., 261 Boulevard Raspail, Paris 14. Admission is 4 francs for members, 10 francs for nonmembers. A three-day black arts festival will begin at the center on May 5, with subsequent programs on May 6 and 8.

A Mini-Met For New York

By Howard Taubman
NEW YORK (NYT)—Giovanni Gentile, the new general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, is planning to start a Piccolo Met, using the artistic resources of the Met to mount small-scale operating productions.

The Piccolo Met, which will offer its first production next January in the Forum, the 399-seat theater-in-the-round on the lower floor of the Beaumont Theater at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, will concentrate on operatic works on an intimate scale. It will draw on the repertory of the past, but it will also make a special effort to produce contemporary works.

Mr. Gentile has made no formal announcement of his plan for a Piccolo Met, which derives its name and part of its fundamental ideas from the Piccolo Scala, a subsidiary theater of La Scala Opera in Milan. He has, however, discussed it with composers, conductors and stage directors, and when Mr. Gentile was asked about it, he conceded that planning had gone forward.

\$100,000 Gift

He disclosed that a substantial gift—\$100,000 for each of the next three years—had been made anonymously to the Met to help launch the project, the most significant innovation he is planning next season.

The first season's budget will be \$200,000. Mr. Gentile said that he hoped that other gifts from foundations and private individuals would be forthcoming. But he said he realized that the regular operations of the Met, which might have a deficit next season of more than \$1 million after contributions and earned income, would impose a severe strain on the board and friends of the opera.

The ticket prices at the Piccolo Met at the Forum will be \$5 for all seats, and there will be no subscription. At the Met, which has subscription seats, prices range up to \$17.50.

Mr. Gentile has made no firm decision on which operas will initiate the Piccolo Met. There is a vast area to choose from, beginning with Purcell, Handel, Pergolesi, Haydn and Mozart of the classic periods and going on to such 20th-century composers as Stravinsky, Martinu, Xenakis, Thomson, Ohana, Ligeti, Argento, Glanville-Hicks, Berkeley, Ibert and Britten.

The likelihood is that there will be two productions in Mr. Gentile's initial season—a classic work and a contemporary piece.



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Gold Rises, Drops Back In Europe

Dealers Say Demand
Comes From Industry

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Gold hit new highs on Europe's free markets today, then slipped back in moderate trading.

Dealers attributed the earlier rise to persistent demand from jewelers and industrial users outstripping current supplies.

They said there was no evidence of speculators buying gold as a hedge against future weakness of the dollar, but one dealer commented: "When the speculators may come into the market is anyone's guess."

In London gold hit a record high of \$50.70 an ounce at the morning fixing. It was down to \$50.45 at the close.

In Frankfurt the record high of \$50.90 an ounce registered in mid morning was back to \$50.50 at the afternoon fixing.

A Zurich gold pool source told AP-Dow Jones that successive large purchases of gold by a precious metals company forced prices to a new high this morning, but prices weakened after the buyer retired from the market later in the day.

The source declined to reveal the identity of the buyer, but said he also made large purchases Friday afternoon and again yesterday, which, with today's purchases were believed to be an attempt to push prices higher in a thin market for a trading profit.

The late price in Zurich was \$50.30 an ounce bid, \$50.60 offered down from the day's high of \$50.40-\$50.60, but still above Friday's level of \$49.50-\$49.70 when the Zurich market was last open.

Upswing Seen For Germany

BONN, May 2 (Reuters)—Five authoritative West German economic research institutes forecast today that the German economy is on the verge of an upswing.

But they warned in their annual report that price increases would continue and possibly accelerate as demand outpaces production. In view of the effects of high inflation abroad, they urged a coordinated economic policy in the Common Market and stability in the world monetary system.

The institutes confirmed the view expressed by Economics Minister Karl Schiller that the downswing was now over and that fears of recession had gone.

But they said the factors contributing toward the recovery—including the Washington monetary agreement last December and the settlement of labor disputes in the metal and engineering industries—were too uncertain and temporary to allow the extent or intensity of the expected expansion to be forecast.

Gross national product should undergo a real expansion of 2.5 percent to \$21 billion deutsche marks (about \$25 million) they said.

The price index was forecast to rise less than 6 percent, bringing about a consumer price rise of 4.5 percent. Gross income of workers would go up 7.5 percent while income for business and property owners should rise nearly 12 percent. Productivity should rise just under 4 percent, they said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Teijin Lays Off 1,076 Workers

Teijin, a leading Japanese synthetic fiber manufacturer that recently reported a severe profit plunge, has reduced its work force by 1,076. The company says that since production of polyester fiber has been cut back 25 percent below capacity, polyesters staple 18 percent and nylon 16 percent, about 1,240 of the company's 13,500 workers have become surplus. The laid-off workers are expected to be rehired when business conditions improve. The company's move is believed to be one of the most severe developments in recent years by a company practicing the so-called lifetime employment system under which employees are considered to have a guaranteed job until they retire.

Air Liquide Sees 1972 Profits Rise

Air Liquide, the French producer of industrial gases, expects 1972 earnings growth "at least equal" to that recorded in 1971, chairman Jean Delorme reports. He expects "substantially higher earnings" in 1972 and the following years from its U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries. These currently account for about 20 percent of the group's earnings, a figure likely to exceed 25 percent within the next five years.

MGM to Sell Record Division

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has agreed in principle to sell its record division to the PolyGram group, an affiliate of N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken in the Netherlands. MGM declined to give details of the agreement.

Hyatt, Recrion End Merger Talks

Hyatt Corp. and Recrion Corp. have decided to discontinue merger discussions. Meanwhile, directors of Recrion have approved a 2-for-1 split of the common stock, subject to shareholder ap-

roval of an increase in authorized common shares to six million from two million. Directors also declared a cash dividend of 2 cents a share on pre-split shares payable June 13.

Fansteel to Merge With Gould

Directors of Fansteel Inc., a metals fabricator, have approved a definitive agreement to merge the firm into Gould Inc. in exchange of stock. Terms of the proposed transaction call for 0.43 share of Gould common to be exchanged for each Fansteel share, equal to about \$32 million. The definitive agreement is subject to the approval of Gould directors and Fansteel shareholders.

RCA Earnings Continue to Improve

RCA earnings are continuing to improve following the first quarter in which continuing operations showed a 10 percent profit gain over a year ago, says chairman Robert W. Sarnoff. "The general economic advance can be sustained and inflationary pressures held in reasonable restraint, we can look to a year of sales and profit improvement," he told the annual meeting.

Lockheed Eyes Space Shuttle

Lockheed's chairman Daniel J. Haughton says he thinks the company can get part of the space shuttle program, "perhaps even the prime contract." He says Lockheed's missiles and space unit "has developed some unique techniques that are applicable to this program," and Lockheed also "should be a strong contender for the solid rocket motors" for the project. Mr. Haughton, who made the comments at the annual meeting, predicts the company's 1972 total profits "should slightly exceed" last year's \$114 million, or \$136 a share. He adds that sales will total about \$2.5 billion, compared with \$2.85 billion in 1971.

Lifts Restrictions on New Issues

Japan Opens Eurobonds to 78 Institutions

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ)—A recent change of policy by the Finance Ministry is opening up Japan as a potential major new primary market for Eurobonds.

Although Japanese institutional investors have been allowed to buy foreign securities for nearly a year now, their purchases have been limited to those listed on major stock exchanges. This restriction has prevented the sale of new Eurobonds.

In line with the recent advance of major Japanese securities companies into the business of foreign underwriting, the Finance Ministry recently decided to permit "on a case-by-case basis" the marketing of new Eurobond issues.

An official in the international department of Nomura Securities said the ministry has compiled a list of 78 financial institutions consisting of leading banks, insurance companies and mutual funds that may at present be approached by underwriters. No more than 49 institutions officially expressed skepticism yesterday about the feasibility of combining monetary and trade negotiations, "as is equivalent to a private placement." The tactic being pursued by the Nixon administration.

Philip H. Trease, until Nov. 30, 1971, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, suggested that linking trade problems to international monetary questions might seriously delay the resolution of the latter.

The ministry has approved the marketing of issues floated by North American Rockwell, International Utilities and General Cable.

Although it is still too early to know for sure how many Eurobonds the market here will absorb and at what rate, the amount could be fairly significant.

A Yamachii Securities official estimated that about 30 percent of the first three authorized issues will be marketed here.

The main reason institutions are interested in buying dollar-denominated bonds despite fears of another yen revaluation is the scarcity of bonds in Japan.

U.S. Policy on Trade Talks Challenged by Former Aide

By Hobart Rowen

Investments in Europe would continue "as long as the chance of further dollar devaluation continues."

Earlier, former West German Treasury official Wilhelm Hankel, now a private banker in Frankfurt, said flatly that "the dollar standard is no longer acceptable to any member country of the International Monetary Fund."

He said the IMF should become an international central bank which would create "a genuine international reserve money" with all countries yielding some of their "national monetary sovereignty."

C. Fred Bergsten, former monetary advisor to Henry Kissinger, now a senior fellow at Brookings, agreed that it would be "disastrous" for the United States to try to preserve "a pure dollar standard." He restated his proposal for a special issue of special drawing rights, into which all outstanding reserve assets, including the "overhang" of official dollar balances, would be converted.

On the same panel, Kurt H. Biedenkopf, of Henkel GmbH, Duesseldorf, said that no major setbacks to German export sales have been observed since the Smithsonian agreement. He also forecast that despite devaluation of the dollar, the volume of U.S.

exports would remain stable.

Mr. Trease called for an early start on monetary negotiations promised at the Smithsonian conference last December. "If the state of the U.S. external accounts or some other influence should upset the current apparent calm, a new crisis in exchange markets is always possible," he said.

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exports would remain stable.

The company said today that net profit in 1971 was \$2 million francs (\$1.6 million). In 1970, Citroën registered a net loss of 1.8 million francs, and a gross loss of \$8.7 million francs. Sales were not announced.

Citroën Makes a Profit After Its Loss in '70

PARIS, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Citroën, France's second-biggest car maker, showed a profit last year compared with a loss in 1970.

The company said today that net profit in 1971 was \$2 million francs (\$1.6 million). In 1970, Citroën registered a net loss of 1.8 million francs, and a gross loss of \$8.7 million francs. Sales were not announced.

Japan to Aid Recovery

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese cabinet decided today to sign contracts for 72.4 percent of this fiscal year's public works projects in the first six months to aid the recovery of the economy. Public works spending in the year ending March 31, 1973, is budgeted at \$2.262 billion yen (\$17.8 billion), of which 3.25 percent will be contracted before the end of September.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

May 1, 1972

Today Previous

sterling per \$1... 5.1177 5.2111

Dollar, fr. (A)... 4.07-10 4.15-19

Dollar, fr. (B)... 4.085-09 4.15-18

Deutsche mark... 3.1612 3.1003-11

Danish krone... 3.9655-35 3.9230-32

Ecuador... 2.3838-27 2.37-31

Fr. (A)... 4.0252-71 4.05-87

Fr. (B)... 5.0250-0270 5.05-1333

Guilder... 2.2180-22 2.2181-22

Israeli pound... 4.30 4.20

Lira... 5.8275-81 5.8275-84

Peseta... 64.53-3350 64.5353-34

Schilling... 23.14-16 23.16-16

Sw. krona... 4.7735-35 4.7740-36

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Stein Assures Business on Price Curbs

Price Commission Tells 3 to Roll Back Raises

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP-DJ)—The Nixon administration's top economist has assured businessmen that the Price Commission's current crackdown on rising profit margins will not block economic expansion.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the Economic Club of New York last night that "there is nothing in the (control) system to prevent a prosperous year for business."

But he warned: "For business to become frightened at this moment would not only be entirely without foundation but could also precipitate a controversy which would really undermine the system and impede the recovery."

Mr. Stein indicated he was responding to "some anxiety in the business community over the more rigorous application of the Price Commission standards" covering profit margins. These standards prevent price increases that would raise a company's profit margin, as a percentage of sales, above the average margin in the best two of its last three fiscal years.

The commission recently has ordered a number of roll-backs by companies that have exceeded the limits and has blocked boosts by a number of other companies because of the profit-margin standard.

Refunds Ordered

Today, the commission ordered Textron and Champion Spark Plug to reduce certain prices and refund overcharges to their customers.

The commission also said it had found that the 2.56 percent increase it approved in March for the printing of Sports Illustrated magazine was based on non-allowable cost and it ordered Textron to refund overpayment.

The order affecting Champion Spark Plug covers products manufactured by Magna Flux, a subsidiary that the commission said illegally raised prices.

The commission noted the Polaroid division of Textron illegally increased prices of its snowmobiles.

Mr. Stein said that to some extent the profit-margin test is detecting some "excessive price increases allowed earlier" in the control program by the Price Commission.

Along with an expected bulge in prices after the 90-day wage-price freeze that ended in November, the price indicators also showed a bulge in industrial prices apparently resulting from miscalculation of costs" by the price panel in some of its initial decisions, Mr. Stein said in a rare bit of administration criticism of the control program.

But he expressed confidence that the price bulge was over and that the control system should achieve its goal by reducing the rate of inflation to a 2 to 3 percent annual rate by the end of the year.

Women to Enter London Exchange

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange, an all-male bastion for centuries, bowed to the inevitable today and decided to let in women as members from next March 25.

The exchange has long complained about the EEC's system of preferential arrangements, claiming that some of them violate the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

But the United States complaint within the executive board of the World Bank is new. The bank's management, under Robert S. McNamara, has pledged a study of the complex issues involved, and that is where the matter stands at present.

The issue has, understandably, split the executive board, with members representing Common Market countries wanting to retain the present system.

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM:

**INFLATION-6%
INCOME-5%
CAPITAL LOSS-1%**

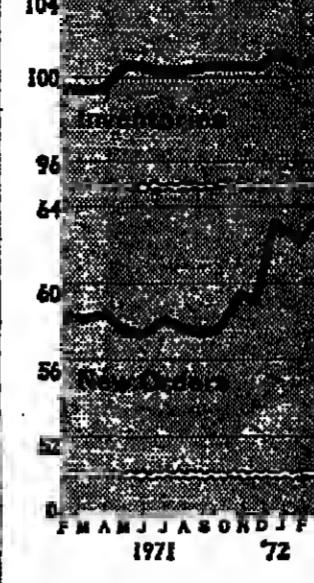
We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 9%, 10% and more on short term contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a 40 year record without any depositor losing principal or interest. Decades of hard currency, free exchange and sober fiscal policy make Mexico a haven for investors troubled by rising inflation.

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(Millions of dollars, seasonally adj.)





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**BANCA
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LAVORO**

Condensed Statement of Condition of the
Bank and its Special Sections
as of December 31,

1971

ASSETS

(In U.S. Dollars)*
31-12-1971 31-12-1970

Cash and due from banks	1,612,064,475	1,370,320,997
Government and other Securities	1,924,246,729	1,340,346,127
Loans, Discounts and Correspondents	10,613,893,235	8,875,006,389
Customers' Liabilities for guarantees, acceptances, etc.	1,100,006,006	974,748,185
Other Assets	555,596,556	447,607,528
Investment in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	47,828,753	41,765,033
Bank Premises and other Real Estate	1,753,450	780,144
Securities deposited	15,855,519,209	13,051,080,499
	4,986,659,416	4,807,227,667
20,842,178,625	17,858,308,156	

LIABILITIES

337,844,069** 301,444,299

13,061,671,314 10,576,086,163

Deposits, Bonds in circulation, etc.	10,613,893,235
Guarantees, Acceptances, Confirmed Letters of Credit, etc.	1,100,006,006
Other Liabilities	555,596,556
Net Profit	447,607,528
Depositors of Securities	15,855,519,209
	4,986,659,416
20,842,178,625	17,858,308,156

* Equivalent of the Italian Lire amounts converted at the year end

official rates of exchange.

** Of which 33,937,331 due by capital subscribers.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Crédit Commercial de France Crédit Suisse

Marine Midland Bank -New York- Société Générale

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Eurodollars

May 2, 1972

Rid. Asked Change
Bid.

7 Day Fix ... 4 1/4 ... 1/8

One Month ... 4 7/16 ... 4 8/16 ... Uoch.

3 Months ... 5 5/16 ... 5 15/16 ... 1/16

6 Months ... 5 8/16 ... 5 21/16 ... Unch.

One Year ... 6 1/16 ... 6 1/4 ... Unch.

(Continued on page 81)

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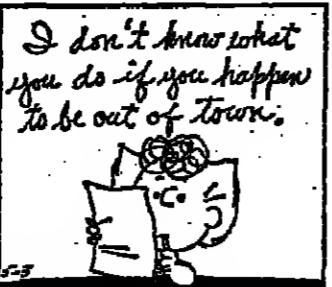
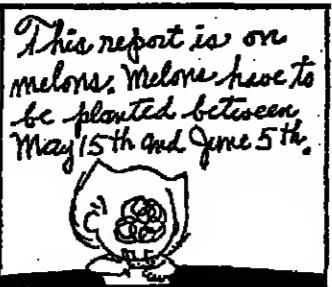
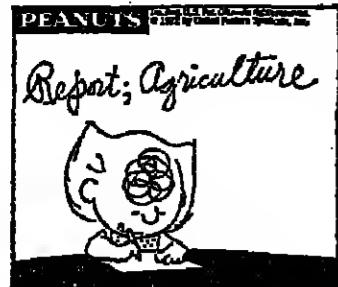
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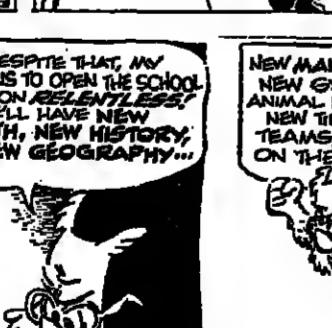
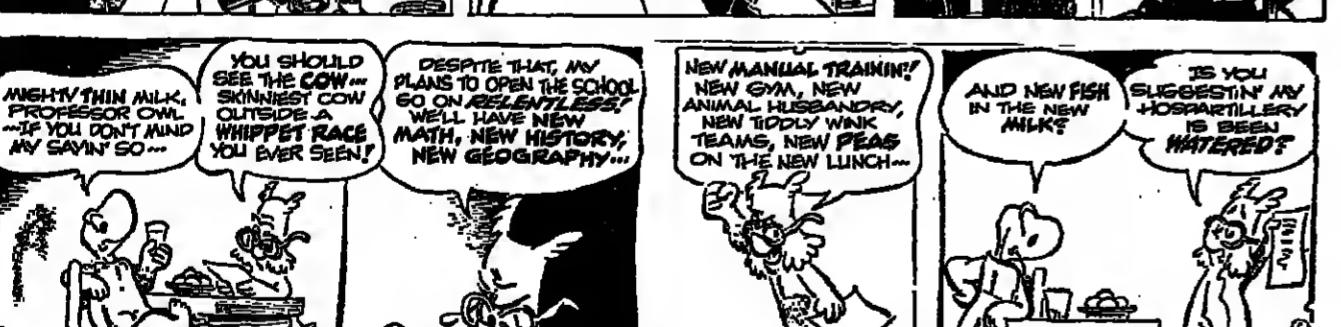
PEANUTS



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A SURPRISE 'CEASE FIRE' SEEMS DECLARED.

BLONDIE

BLONDIE



BOOKS

THE DE-DEFINITION OF ART

Action Art to Pop to Earthworks

By Harold Rosenberg. Horizon Press. 256 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

The artist has become, as it were, too big for art. His proper medium is working on the world: Ecology—Transforming the Landscape—Changing the Conditions of Life." This is Harold Rosenberg's view of some of the newest movements, from Action Art to Pop to Earthworks.

In "The De-definition of Art," he quotes a contemporary artist who says: "I choose not to make objects. Instead, I have set out to create a quality of experience that locates itself in the world." Because so many artists feel this way today, the very nature of art has become uncertain or ambiguous. Mr. Rosenberg describes a work of art in this context as an "arousal object," one that does not know whether it is a masterpiece or junk—or both, as in the case of the collages of Kurt Schwitters that are composed of the detritus of modern life.

In some instances, the author says, "nothing is left of art but the fiction of the artist." The art object is often eliminated in favor of an idea for a work "or a rumor that it has been consummated." We have only Oskar Oldenberg's word for it that he created a work of art and then buried it where no one can see it. More and more, art is being reduced to a conception, rather than a visual or sensual experience. Aesthetics has been rejected in favor of a solitary dialogue between man and the universe." This dialogue has taken such artists as far beyond direct perceptual experience that "awareness of the work depends upon a system of documentation." We must have what amounts to an explanation before we can "see" the work.

"The eye's outrageous philistinism" must be conceptually corrected: "Paintings today are apprehended by the ears." Instead of deriving principles from what it sees, art criticism now teaches the eye to "see principles. In abstract art, subject matter was banished to clear the way for direct response of the eye to optical data. Abstract art was speechless; it had "eliminated the verbal correlative from the canvas." But, continues Mr. Rosenberg, the place of literature in painting has been taken by the "rhetoric of abstract concepts." "Looking has become a professional matter."

Earthworks and action art are uncollectable art objects that serve as advertisements for the showman-artist "who markets his signature appended to commonplace relics." We recognize an art object today only because it is segregated from nature by the language used to describe it. Increasingly existing as an ex crescence of theory, the art object is to be considered only as a record of the artist's creative processes.

Overpowering the eye by words, of greater intellectual than visual interest, the work of the new movement is being pushed in the direction of speculative philosophy. As a result, "It is a hardship of the times that before an artist can

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In a duplicate game, overtricks are crucial, but both sides had problems in the play. The bidding was straightforward, for North could afford to jump to three spades whether he used the traditional forcing treatment or the limit style now popular in tournament play. South continued to game.

The best lead for the defense was the heart king, after which South had two sure losers. But even so, the declarer could put West to the test by leading the diamond deuce from dummy at an early stage. Unless East hopped up with the diamond ace and led a heart, one of the two defensive tricks disappeared.

South had a good chance to make an overtrick, and a top score, when West chose the passive lead of the club ten. South took the first trick with the ace, and looked for ways to avoid one of his red-suit losers.

The most obvious possibility was to try a diamond finesse, playing West for the jack after drawing trumps with the help of

NORTH
♦ A853
♥ J8
♦ K102
♣ KJ84

WEST
♦ K7
♥ KQ7
♦ 6543
♣ 10972

EAST
♦ 92
♥ 109643
♦ 65
♦ A197

SOUTH (D)
♦ QJ1054
♥ A52
♦ Q8
♣ A93

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

West led the club ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DOLLS	GLAVERS	SAUNDERS
OHIO	OLEAN	THOR
RIOMA	MASTY	DEHO
PHASSET	TOV	DERLAP
FRESHNO	CAREY	ERR
ELMELD	RAILED	DEVILLE
ECCLES	SONYORE	LIE
LAHENS	TR	ROSES
ECONOMY	CEEE	OPPOSE
HARINE	LIKNESS	EM
EBON	LAURA	PRO
SANG	LINDSEY	DA
LOS	SLADE	LARS

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

4 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

West led the club ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



*MR. WILSON WORE IT HOME FROM A PARTY ONE NIGHT. LIKE IT?

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

BY DENNIS ARNOLD FOR BUDWEISER

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAPEN

PUDMY

DINKLY

FUELEY



WHAT THE FAT BOY COULDN'T DO ON THE SEESAW.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

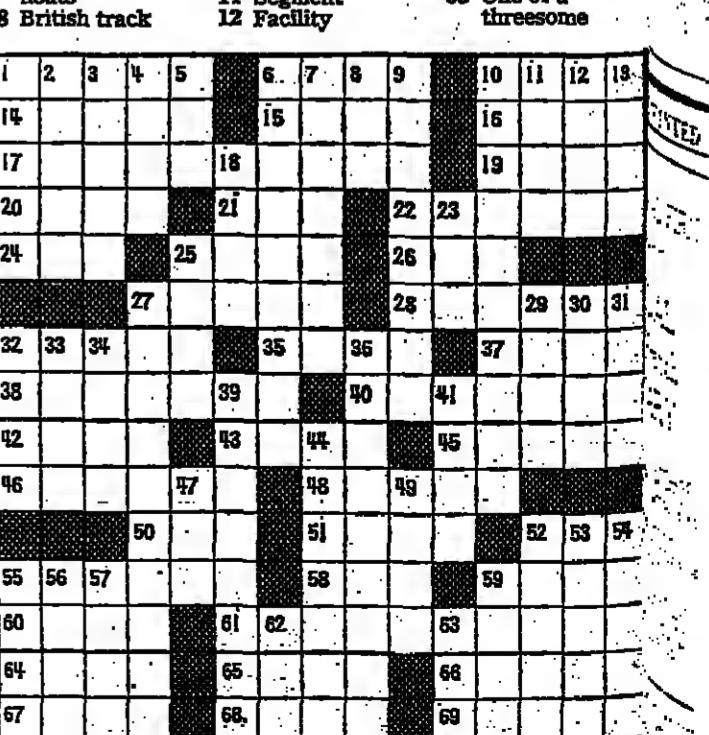
Not to SPARE EVER less

HIS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HEFTY LARVA MEADOW RABBIT

Answer: What you get when your kids is tanned—LEATHER



Ali the Bee Stings Chuvalo the Rock, Verdict Unanimous

By Dave Anderson

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 2 (NYT).—Muhammad Ali looked more like himself last night, but he couldn't knock down George Chuvalo, boxing's rock of strength.

At 217 1/2 pounds, his lightest weight since his loss to Joe Frazier over a year ago, Ali was awarded a unanimous 12-round decision as the Canadian champion was bloodied by a deep vertical cut above his right eye. But Chuvalo retained his distinction of never having been knocked off his sturdy legs during his 16-year career.

Floating in his butterfly form, Ali stung Chuvalo throughout, but his sting can't affect a rock.

"I thought I could drop him

but he wouldn't go," Ali acknowledged later. "I've heard people say that George should quit, but any man that can take my best punches has a lot of fight left in him. He should be ranked higher."

Chuvalo, at 221 pounds, survived a brutal barrage of punches early in the sixth round. That's when the one-inch cut opened on his forehead, smearing his face with blood. But amazingly, his 34-year-old legs never wobbled.

"I enjoyed the fight," Chuvalo said later. "I hope the people enjoyed it."

All surely did, because his relatively impressive performance somewhat erased the memory of his dull 16-round decision over Mac Foster in Tokyo a month ago. Nor did the former world champion, also known as Cassius Clay, display the mercy that typified his triumphs over Jimmy Ellis and Buster Mathis last year. "Hit him with your right," Ali's manager, Herbert Muhammad, yelled at ringside after the sixth-round barrage. "Don't stop, hit him."

Ali's Response

Ali responded with a consistent flurry of jabs and hard right hands, apparently unconcerned with the Black Muslim tenets of sympathy that he had professed in the Ellis and Mathis bouts.

"Split his face like a watermelon," one of Ali's trainers, Drew (Gummin) Brown, yelled. "Have no mercy, he wouldn't have no mercy."

When the bout ended, Ali made it a point to mention that he was "proud of the fight, it was action-packed," unlike the Mac Foster bout because of his inconsistent attack. But the action was one-sided, with Ali earning a virtual shutout triumph on the officials' scorecards.

On the 5-point-ruist system of the Vancouver Athletic Commission, one judge, Tommy Paonessa, scored every round for Ali, a total of 90 points to Chuvalo's 46. The 64-year-old referee, gray-haired Dave Brown, had Ali ahead, 59-51, while the other judge, Tommy Keyes, had it 58-51.

They used to call me the hot dog pro when I was first on the tour 12 years ago," he said. "Yes, when spectators saw me coming down the fairway they commented, 'He's nobody; let's go get a hot dog.'"

It was Rodriguez's first triumph on the circuit since the 1968 Sehara tournament in Las Vegas.

Chi Chi's Mandate

Vowing to eliminate his clowning antics after finishing 24th on the money list last year with earnings of slightly over \$20,000, Mr. Rodriguez said here a few days ago that he was concentrating more on golf and less on entertainment. His fans, who are still bronzed Chi Chi's mandates, "He got his nickname in his boyhood as an amateur fan of a baseball hero, Ichiro Chi Flores, a jester."

On the 18th, a 155-yard, par-5 hole, Rodriguez caught Casper. He drove into ground under repair and, after a free lift, recovered to the fairway and knocked this third shot with a No. 3 iron to within four feet of the cup. There he sank a birdie to Casper's par.

Casper had led by one stroke starting the round and had dropped back with bogeys at the ninth, 10th and 11th. But he braced with a birdie at the 13th and another at the 16th where Rodriguez knocked a shot over the green for a bogey, giving Casper back his one-stroke edge.

Then, at the 17th, Rodriguez ran an eight-foot birdie putt that caused the deadlock.

Bruce Crampton, Charles Coody and Bill Hommick, the Canadian who dropped out of the lead Sunday with a 71 at the 17th hole, were in a tie for third at 276. It was the ninth playoff in 18 tournaments this year.

Arnold Palmer buoyed the hopes of his fans with a closing 68 for 276, but Jack Nicklaus, the pre-tournament favorite, and victor here the last two years, dropped into a tie for 28th place after a 71 for 283. He earned only \$600, his low for the year.

LEADING SCORERS

Juan Rodriguez 255,000 62-68-68-70-278
Mike Casper 254,300 62-68-68-70-278
Bruce Crampton 253,800 67-68-68-70-278
Barry Good 253,600 68-68-71-68-278
Frank Palmer 252,500 70-68-70-68-278
Chuck Thorp 252,300 68-68-70-68-278
John Weiskopf 251,150 68-68-70-72-278
Mike Stockton 251,150 68-68-70-72-278
Bill Miller 251,150 68-68-70-72-278
John Martini 250,500 70-68-72-71-278
John Mahaffey 250,250 70-68-70-72-278
Ryder Novak 250,250 70-68-72-72-278
John Orlitzky 250,250 70-68-70-72-278
Bob Nichols 250,250 70-68-72-72-278
Bruce Devlin 250,250 70-68-72-72-278
John Baldi 250,250 70-68-72-72-278
Player victor

Arnold Palmer 250,250 70-68-72-72-278

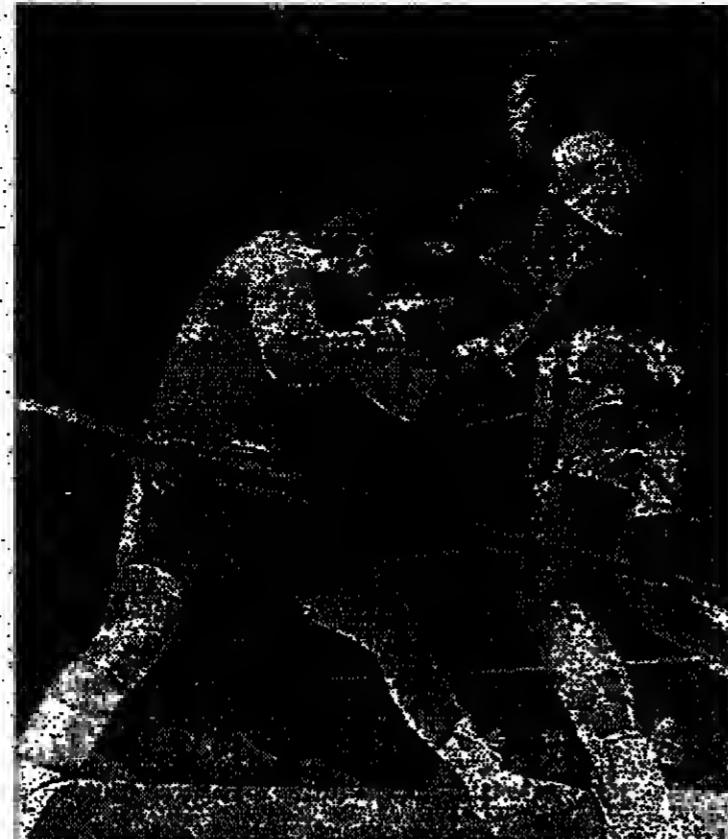
Neil Andur 250,250 70-68-72-72-278

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—It was not Jim Ryun's weekend, but Bob Seagren climbed back into the international pole-vault picture again.

Seagren, the popular 1968 Olympic champion, cleared 17 feet, 7 1/2 inches on his third attempt during a meet in Walnut Creek, Calif., last Saturday. This was his finest performance since knee surgery threatened his hopes for a second gold medal.

"I felt great," Seagren said, although he expressed mild disappointment at having failed three attempts at 18 feet.

Ryun, the world record-holder in the mile, was bothered by stomach problems and struggled home seventh in an invitation one-mile race at the Drake Relays. To make matters worse,

United Press International
COVERING UP—George Chuvalo protects his head from a disdainful Muhammad Ali, who won 12-round decision.

Ali the Bee Stings
Chuvalo the Rock,
Verdict Unanimous

Casper Bows
To Rodriguez
In Playoff

By Lincoln A. Werden

DALLAS, May 2 (NYT).—Juan Chi Chi Rodriguez, golfing idol of the undersized and his fellow Puerto Ricans, sank a birdie at the first hole of a sudden-death playoff against Billy Casper yesterday and won the \$125,000 Byron Nelson Classic.

The 36-year-old professional from the Dorado Country Club, who earned a dollar a day working in sugar cane fields as a youngster, took home \$25,000. He avoided the regulation 72 holes at the Preston Trail Country Club course with a score of 70-70 after a final round of 70-70 to Casper's 71.

"They used to call me the hot dog pro when I was first on the tour 12 years ago," he said. "Yes, when spectators saw me coming down the fairway they commented, 'He's nobody; let's go get a hot dog.'"

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"Holding his fans, who are still bronzed Chi Chi's mandates, 'He got his nickname in his boyhood as an amateur fan of a baseball hero, Ichiro Chi Flores, a jester.'

On the 18th, a 155-yard, par-5 hole, Rodriguez caught Casper. He drove into ground under repair and, after a free lift, recovered to the fairway and knocked this third shot with a No. 3 iron to within four feet of the cup. There he sank a birdie to Casper's par.

Casper had led by one stroke starting the round and had dropped back with bogeys at the ninth, 10th and 11th. But he braced with a birdie at the 13th and another at the 16th where Rodriguez knocked a shot over the green for a bogey, giving Casper back his one-stroke edge.

Then, at the 17th, Rodriguez ran an eight-foot birdie putt that caused the deadlock.

Bruce Crampton, Charles Coody and Bill Hommick, the Canadian who dropped out of the lead Sunday with a 71 at the 17th hole, were in a tie for third at 276. It was the ninth playoff in 18 tournaments this year.

Arnold Palmer buoyed the hopes of his fans with a closing 68 for 276, but Jack Nicklaus, the pre-tournament favorite, and victor here the last two years, dropped into a tie for 28th place after a 71 for 283. He earned only \$600, his low for the year.

LEADING SCORERS

Juan Rodriguez 255,000 62-68-68-70-278
Mike Casper 254,300 62-68-68-70-278
Bruce Crampton 253,800 67-68-68-70-278
Barry Good 253,600 68-68-71-68-278
Frank Palmer 252,500 70-68-70-68-278
Chuck Thorp 252,300 68-68-70-68-278
John Weiskopf 251,150 68-68-70-72-278
Mike Stockton 251,150 68-68-70-72-278
Bill Miller 251,150 68-68-70-72-278
John Martini 250,500 70-68-72-71-278
John Mahaffey 250,250 70-68-70-72-278
Ryder Novak 250,250 70-68-72-72-278
John Orlitzky 250,250 70-68-70-72-278
Bob Nichols 250,250 70-68-72-72-278
Bruce Devlin 250,250 70-68-72-72-278
John Baldi 250,250 70-68-72-72-278
Player victor

Arnold Palmer 250,250 70-68-72-72-278

Neil Andur 250,250 70-68-72-72-278

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Ryun, the world record-holder in the mile, was bothered by stomach problems and struggled home seventh in an invitation one-mile race at the Drake Relays. To make matters worse,

two of the records set when he ran on relay teams at Kansas were broken only hours apart on Saturday.

Sprint Medley

North Carolina Central College thrived a Penn Relays

crowd of 37,351 with the fastest sprint medley ever, 3 minutes 14.8 seconds, lowering the 3:15.2 mark set five years ago by a Penn-anchored foursome. En route to three Penn titles, Central also ran the second fastest mile relay ever, 3:03.1, helped by Larry Black's incredible 43.8 anchor leg. No one had ever run a split faster.

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